THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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CALENDAR FOR 1866.

1866. JANY. FEB. MARCH. APRIL. MAY. JUNE.

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1866. JULY. AUGUST. SEPT'R. OCT'R. NOV'R. DEC'R.

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The Man who has not Slept since 1851.

There is a man in this city, to make a brief stay, who has not slept a moment since August, 1851, over fourteen years. He resides in the town of Buffalo, Putnam county West Virginia, near where he was born, and where he has spent the most of his life. His business here was to bring the remains of Mr. Joseph Anthony, son of Mr. Asa Anthony, who died in Buffalo, in consequence of an accident by which a leg was broken, and not from typhoid fever, as has been erroneously stated. The name of the sleepless man is C. D. Saunders. He is in his forty-sixth year, and has a wife, and seven children. He is a true patriot, and served in the Thirteenth Virginia Volunteers until mustered out this Spring.

He visited our sanctum yesterday in Company with Mr. Anthony, and from his lips we derived the facts regarding his extraordinary constitutional peculiarity. He possesses a candid open countenance, which goes far to impress the hearer with the truth of his statements. He never feels fatigue, even when at work day and night. He says that he once worked on his farm forty-two days successively, putting in thirty acres of wheat, and during the same period working all night, hanging up his tobacco crop and husking corn without a moments sleep, and at the end of the time he felt as fresh and vigorous as on the first day. He served in the Shenandoah Valley, and was in General Hunter's army during the celebrated raid on Lynchburg. When the soldiers were leaning against trees and dropping on the ground from the terrible fatigue of the march, Mr. Saunders felt no need of rest, but with the exception of hunger, was as active and ready for service as when he set out.

He took part in all the heavy fighting in the Valley under Sheridan, was in the battles of Cedar Creek, Fisher's Hill, Winchester, &c.—He was at last attacked by chronic diarhoea, and was sent to one of the Philadelphia hospitals, where he passed last winter. Here his constitutional peculiarity attracted the attention of the surgeon and nurses, and a watch was set upon him.—He was closely observed night and day, for fifty eight days, but was never detected asleep, and it was then concluded his account of himself was true. He made an excellent picket guard for an army, and years ago he worked on an Ohio river steamer as watchman, being able to do duty in daytime and earning double wages. His appetite and digestion are excellent, and he requires rather more food than an ordinary man of his build.

We have heard of persons sleeping continuously a sort of lethargic, morbid sleep, but the case of a man doing without sleep is rare, one indeed almost incredible. There is nothing remarkable in Mr. Saunders' appearance, except that his eyes seemed a little watery and slightly dilated. It is possible that he is a humbug, but we give the facts as he related them to us. We should say that Mr. Anthony, whom we can vouch for as an honest man, is also impressed with the truth of Mr. Saunders' story.—*Rochester Express.*

Death of the Oldest man in the United States.

James McCormick, who was without doubt, the oldest man in the United States, died in Newberg, N. Y., on the 11th of December, at the good old age of 114 years, 3 months and 5 days. He was as remarkable for health and strength as for longevity, and his life was an excellent temperance argument. He was born August 6th 1751, in the county of Craven, Ireland. His age was accurately fixed by the fact that in the Irish rebellion of 1798, when ages became as important as they were here during the recent draft, he was then 47 years old.

In his youth he was not remarkable for anything except health and strength. He was a very early riser, often going to his work before daybreak. He would work all day, and come home at night very tired, and naturally sought his bed early. When a young man, he lifted a stone weighing seven hundred pounds. He was also quite a pedestrian in his younger days. On one occasion he walked to Dublin from a place 52 miles from it, and the next day he walked back to the place in less than 13 hours. "If there was a fair," he said once, "within 80 miles, I went to it, for you know walking was a way we had of sailing in those days." He was not married until he was 45 years old. He was the father of 14 children, 5 of whom died in Ireland, and the other nine came over to this country. He was among the last to come over and arrived in this country in the latter part of 1846, and with the exception of three years spent out West, he has always lived in New Windsor.

Some of his habits were very curious. It was the custom in his days, as well as ours, when farmers worked in the field, to take a pail of water or some other beverege along with them to quench thirst; but he once stated that no matter how hard he worked, he never experienced thirst as others did. He drank very little water or any other fluid, and at his meals was accustomed to season food so highly with salt, that no one but himself could eat it; and after his meal or during it, he seldom felt the want of a drink of any kind. "At one time," said he, "I was a distiller without license, and although I handled liquor like dish water, I never indulged to please myself or to please my friends." His food during his life was course but healthy.

He never used tea or coffee until a year or so before his death, and milk he particularly disliked, believing it to be very unhealthy.—Potatoes, corned beef and cabbage formed the principal part of his daily diet, and he seldom had any desire for anything more than his plain fare. Pies and cakes he very seldom eat, caring but little for them. In his younger days he disliked tobacco very much, and could not bear the fumes of it, but when he was sixty-five years old he smoked his first pipe, and soon became much attached to it, and in his old age he said it was such a comfort that he could no more deny himself the indulgence of it, than he could his daily food.—His hearing, senses of touch, feeling and to smelling, were all remarkably acute; his voice was strong and clear, and he conversed with wonderful ease. No signs of a second childhood or a weakness of mind could be detected.

His memory was remarkable, and by a method of association of things, time and places, he could tell very nearly the time and the place of its occurrence during his life. He was never sick a day, although at times he suffered with the toothache, never applied any cure, nor did he ever have a tooth drawn, but suffered them to fall out of their own accord. At the time of his death he had only four teeth left. His eyesight, for two years previous to his death, commenced to decline, and when dissolution occurred he was almost blind. His hair never turned gray. He was a rebel in the Irish rebellion of 1798, and was wounded in the leg. His invariable answer to the question what he thought more than anything caused him to live so long, was temperance, exercise, plain food, regular meals, and regular hours in going to bed and getting up.

Gov. Morton, of Indiana, in his message to the Legislature of that State, on the occasion of its special session, says:

The subject of suffrage is by the National Constitution, expressly referred to the determination of the several States, and it cannot be taken from them without a violation of the letter and spirit of that instrument. But without stopping to discuss theories or questions of constitutional law, and leaving them out of view, it would, in my opinion, be unwise to make the work of reconstruction depend upon a condition of such doubtful utility as negro suffrage. It is a fact so manifest that it should not be called in question by any, that a people who are just emerging from the barbarism of slavery are not qualified to become a part of our political system, and take part, not only in the government of themselves and their neighbors, but the whole United States.

So far from believing that negro suffrage is a remedy for all of our national ills, I doubt whether it is a remedy for any, and rather believe that its enforcement by Congress would be more likely to subject the negro to a more severe persecution than to confer upon him any substantial benefit. By some it is thought that suffrage is already cheap enough in this country, and the immediate transfer of more than half a million of men from the bonds of slavery, with all the ignorance and degredation upon them which the slavery of generations upon Southern fields has produced, would be a declaration to the world that the exercises of American suffrage involves no intellectual or moral qualifications, and that there is no difference between an American freeman and an American slave, which may not be removed by a mere act of Congress.

Gen. Pillow on Freedmen.

Gen Pillow, one of the largest landed proprietors of the South, seems to be perfectly satisfied with his success, so far, in the employment of freedmen. He writes to the Superintendent of the "Bureau" as follows:

LETTER FROM GEN. PILLOW.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 22, 1865

Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner, &c., &c., Washington, D. C.:—

It affords me pleasure to inform you that I have been successful beyond my most sanguine expectations in engaging labor for all of my plantations in Arkansas and Tennessee. I have already engaged about four hundred freedmen, and *have full confidence of making a success of the work.* I have given, in all cases, the freedmen a part of the crop of cotton, and I allow them land for the cultivation of vegetables and corn, for their own use without charge therefor. I could have engaged one thousand laborers if I had needed that number. My brother, who adopted my plan of work, succeeded in engaging laborers for three places he is working. I have put one large plantation under white laborers from the North, upon precisely the same terms on which I engaged the freedmen. I feel anxious to try the system of white labor of that character for the plantation. Knowing the interest you feel in the success of the freedmen, and feeling grateful for your kindness to me, I feel it a duty to communicate the result of my work thus far.

With assurance of my personal regard and respect, I am, General, very respectfully,

GIDEON J. PILLOW.

Confederate Currency.

The following report of the Committee to prepare a scale of the valuation of Confederate currency at different times, by the last Legislature, was submitted, but we believe not acted upon. The correctness of the scale we believe has been endorsed by the Virginia papers and it may be considered a safe guide in the estimates made of Confederate currency:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE RELATIVE TO THE DEPRECIATION OF CONFEDERATE CURRENCY.

The joint select committee, to whom was referred a resolution on the scale of depreciation of Confederate currency, state that they have had the same under careful consideration and after mature deliberation, ask leave to submit the following report:

The Confederate prices of Money from May 1st 1861, to May 1st, 1865

MONTHS.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865
January	——	$1 20	$3 00	$21 00	$50 00
February	——	1 30	3 00	21 00	50 00
March	——	1 50	4 00	23 00	60 00
April	——	1 50	5 00	20 00	100 00
May	$1 10	1 50	5 50	19 00	——
June	1 10	2 50	6 50	18 00	——
July	1 10	1 50	9 00	21 00	——
August	1 10	1 50	14 00	23 00	——
September	1 10	2 00	14 00	25 00	——
October	1 12	2 00	14 00	26 00	——
November	1 15	2 50	15 00	30 00	——
December	1 20	2 50	20 00	——	——
" 1 to 10	——	——	——	35 00	——
" 10 to 20	——	——	——	42 00	——
" 20 to 30	——	——	——	49 00	——

This scale includes the entire month from the first to the last day, except the month of December, 1864, which is divided into three parts, on account of its rapid depreciation.

C. L. HARRIS,
For the Committee.

(Raleigh Sentinel.)

Major General Thomas has notified the authorities of Alabama of his readiness to relieve that State of the presence of Federal troops, but the Governor thinks it advisable that they be retained for the present, and until there shall be a suitable organization of the militia to preserve order and assist in the execution of the laws.

SOMETHING WORTH DOING.—The Hon. Mr. Newton, of the Bureau of Agriculture, is distributing seeds, &c, through the South, with copies of his reports; and we venture to suggest, that in this connection he will cause a minute study of the Rinderpest to be made, and the results reduced into an available shape for public use. The importance of this cannot be over-estimated.

A letter from Guadaloupe received in Boston represents that the cholera is making serious ravages in that island.

Six thousand six hundred and sixteen patents have been issued during the past year from the patent department—the largest issue ever made.

FIERCE CONTEST ON THE SCAFFOLD.—The Boston *Post*, of the 24th ultimo, publishes the following:

A frightful story comes from Bautzen, in Saxony, concerning the execution of a man named Botune, who had been sentenced to death for murder. It appears that at the time of the execution many thousands of persons were present, and watched while the condemned man mounted the scaffold. Arrived at the top of the steps of the guillotine, Botune, instead of submitting to the attentions of the executioner engaged in a fearful struggle with him and his assistants. He bit all that came near him, and fought furiously, crying out from time to time [illegible] him, and asserting his innocence. A fresh batch of men came to the assistance of the executioner, but even then it was impossible to get the condemned man under the fatal knife. At last, after a quarter of an hour passed in vehement struggles, an exceptionally *bedeau de justice* seized him by the hair and threw him down. He was tied with the leather thongs usually employed for the purpose, but more than once broke them to pieces. At last he was secured, after a terrible struggle, and, having been fastend to the plank, was thrust under the blade of the guillotine, which fell immediately and ended the strife.—His last words were, "Human justice is butchery."

CAUSES OF SUDDEN DEATH.—Very few of the sudden deaths which are said to arise from diseases of the heart, do really arise from that cause. To ascertain the real origin of sudden deaths, an experiment has been tried in Europe and reported to a scientific congress held at Strasburg. Sixty-six cases of sudden death were made the subject of a thorough *post mortem* examination; in these cases only two were found who died of diseases of the heart. Out of sixty, nine had died from apoplexy, while there were forty-six cases of congestion of the lungs—that is, the lungs were so full of blood they could not work, there being not room enough for a sufficient quantity of air to enter to support life. The causes that produce congestion of the lungs are: cold feet, tight clothing, costive bowels, sitting still until chilled after being warmed with labor or a rapid walk, going too suddenly from a close, heated room, into cold air, especially after speaking, and sudden depressing news operating on the blood. These causes of sudden death being known as in evidence of them may serve to lengthen many valuable lives, which would otherwise be lost under the verdict of heart complaint.—That disease is supposed to be inevitable and incurable; hence many may not take the pains they would to avoid sudden death if they knew it lay in their power.

Wealth of the Mormons.

Lieutenant Governor Bross, of Illinois, who has been visiting the Mormons, explains the source of their property as follows:

Within the last few years they have grown wealthy. The source of their riches is easily understood. During all the California emigration scores, and in some years hundreds and even thousands of emigrants would arrive at Salt Lake with their teams broken down, or half of them, and, therefore, unable to proceed. Of course, the Mormons were ready, in true Yankee style, to trade good animals for those that were about worn out, pocketing a handsome difference in hard cash. In a few months at most, these broken down animals would be fat and sleek, and Mr. Mormon Elder was ready to trade with the next emigrant that came along. Of course, many goods and provisions were sold to the emigrants. Within the last four years there has been a great rush of emigration to Montana and Idaho, and the Mormons have been able to sell all their surplus grain and provisions at fabulous prices.—With corn at three to six dollars a bushel, and wheat at eight to ten dollars, and provisions of all kinds at proportionate figures, the Mormons have become rich far sooner than any people upon the continent. Now, the hundred thousand people of Utah give a tenth of all they produce or manufacture to the Church. Brigham Young and his elders are the Church, and hence the untold wealth they have been able to place in their coffers. Two of the merchants of Salt Lake assured us that their freight bill alone would amount, during the present year, to $150,000.

About $80,000 worth of defaced and mutilated currency is destroyed by burning per day and $50,000 worth printed. Arrangements are nearly completed to make the amount of the latter equal to that of the former.

The New York papers state that no less than forty thousand individuals of both sexes and nearly all ages, have been confined within the walls of the New York City prison since the first of January of last year. Of the number fifty one were murderers.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1866.

The Situation.

The political condition of affairs in the South seems to be gradually assuming a more healthy and encouraging aspect. The firm and unwavering position of the President has encouraged the people to hope that, notwithstanding the radical opposition in Congress, his mode of reconstruction will ultimately prevail. From the beginning, the President was willing to trust the people, believing that they would act in good faith, and the recent acknowledgment of nearly all the civil Governors of the Southern States, has had a good effect.

True, in every community, there are some who seem to be dissatisfied, and occasionly give vent to their feelings, but such spirits are generally rebuked by public opinion. Occasionally too we see indications of covert designs at reviving old party issues, but even these movements meet with very little favor among the honest, patriotic citizens. The people are tired of politics, and old politicians are very much below par,—their occupation is gone.

As to the occasional inquiry, whether we are in the Union or not, we can only inform our inquiring country friends that, notwithstanding the revolted States have participated in altering the great fundamental law, and performed every act required of them, still Southern Representatives are denied admission into Congress, although the President has declared that the admission of our members of Congress is desirable to complete the work of reconstruction.

So much for the political situation.

But what the South most needs now is capital to start the industrial pursuits of the country, and thus give an impetus to the improvement of the social condition of the people. "If we had only a fair start in our business," remarked a friend recently, "we could go to work with a will and determination to succeed, and soon mend our broken fortunes." True, in every sense of the word. The people are willing to labor and toil, from early morn till dusky eve, but in many instances they are even debarred this privilege for the want of means to carry on their business to any remunerative extent.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says:

"Nothing so far as we can see is operating so injuriously upon the South, as the present Banking system of the government. The National Banks are so hampered they cannot lend money. The accommodation which Banks are intended to afford the public, they cannot render. If our former Banking system could be restored it would give some hope to the country. We have the energy and the machinery, but lack the oil to put it in motion. If our people could borrow, they could go to work with some prospect of success, but without this facility what can be done."

The farmers, in this section of country, although generally operating on a small scale in comparison with the planters of the States south of us, yet many of them produce a handsome surplus, which has so far commanded remunerative prices in cash or its equivalent, rendering them undoubtedly the most independent class of our population. But the mechanic, at present, feels the burden of the times most heavily, as in many cases, he is obliged to adopt a credit system, realizing barely cash enough to procure the urgent necessaries of life. Not much encouragement to prosecute business upon such terms.

Although there seems to be but little prospect of a change for the better soon, let us still endeavor to weather the storm, and sooner or later, we may find relief—perhaps when least expected.

TOWN ELECTION.—Very little interest was taken in the election for Mayor and Commissioners of Salem, on the 1st instant, as is plainly shown by the small vote cast,—58 and a few scattering.

The following is the vote, we learn, not having seen the official statement:

For Mayor.—Charles Brietz, 36, Dr A. T. Zevely, 22. Dr. Zevely was not a candidate, and so declared himself to all who approached him on the subject.

For Commissioners.—John D. Siewers, 55; P. A. Wilson, 41; George Swink, 36; H. W. Fries, 34; George Polts, 30; Dr. T. F. Keehln, 29; James Hall, 25.

New Advertisements.

Hege Brothers—Fresh arrivals of Goods.—The Messrs. Hege kept their store open during the war, and they now have a handsome and varied assortment of *New Goods*, to which they are continually adding. They have a large run of custom.

E. L. Hege—Settlements.

Governor's Proclamation convening the Legisture on the 18th.

Public Treasurer—Notice to Sheriffs.

Thos. C. Fuller, Commissioner—Sale of Toll Houses, Toll Bridges, Lumber, &c., of Fayetteville and Western Plank Road.

James Southgate—Olin High School, which enjoys a high reputation.

E. T. Clemmons—Mules for sale.

A COLD SPELL.—The second week of the New Year set in cold, Monday and Tuesday last, especially, were days that reminded one of a more Northern latitude.

Ice in abundance and of a prime quality formed on the ponds in the vicinity, to the thickness of 3 or 4 inches, and much of it was secured for summer use.

☞ The members of the Legislature, during the recess, have, no doubt, so far as the unfavorable state of the weather would permit, mingled with their constituents and ascertained their feelings and sentiments in connection with public affairs. They have, perhaps, also noticed the movements of the old political wire-workers and crossroads politicians, now, on the eve of the re-assembling of the Legislature, whose thirst for office or power has not abated in the least. Many old political offenders appear so very anxious to accommodate themselves to the existing state of affairs, and show their faith by *words*, that they have sometimes rather "overleaped themselves," causing suspicion to attach to the sincerity of their professions.

No doubt such political characters have an object in view just now; perhaps, by a dexterous move on the political chess board, at least to divide certain offices in the gift of the Legislature, with the true Union men.

We hope the members of Forsyth and of the adjoining counties, will block that game, so far as this section of country is concerned, at least, and be very careful in the appointment of Justices of the Peace, for instance.—Capability, honesty, and true undoubted loyalty should be the test. To make assurance doubly sure, it might be well enough to take antecedents into consideration, and judge the future by the past. There may be honorable exceptions to this rule, but as a general thing, it holds good.

THE PROSPECT.—Lewis Hanes, Esq, member of Congress elect from this district, informed us on Wednesday, that he received a letter from a distinguished gentleman in Washington city, a few days since, stating that there was no prospect of an early admission of Southern members of Congress to their seats.

Washington dates of Jan. 5th, represent Gen. Grant and Speaker Colfax as having expressed an opinion adverse to the immediate readmission of the rebel States, any reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

President Johnson will have a strong pressure to contend against, we fear, in opposition to his wise and lenient policy of reconstruction.

☞ We have a considerable amount due us for subscriptions, advertising and job work.—Our advertising patronage is on the increase, and we will soon be compelled to enlarge our sheet if the influx of advertisements continues in the same ratio; but, unless our customers pay up, it will be impossible to accomplish the contemplated improvement, as it will require new material, which cash alone can procure, at enhanced prices.

TAXES.—It was rumored a few days since that the President had ordered the Sheriffs of this State to abstain from the collection of the taxes recently imposed by the State Convention. Gov. Worth telegraphed to the President upon the subject, and the President replied that he had issued no orders in the premises.

At the late session of Forsyth County Court, the magistrates resolved that the County due bills recently issued should not be received in payment of taxes until July next.

All the articles taxed by the Convention are likewise taxed for County purposes, with the exception of brandy, whiskey, and tobacco with an additional tax of 10 per cent on real estate.

☞ The Provisional Governors have been relieved in all the States lately in rebellion, and civil rule established, with the exception of Texas. In which State considerable progress has also been made towards *civilization*.

☞ Gov. Worth's address, which we published last week, is alluded to by the press of the State in terms of commendation, with one exception.

☞ A sale of Government property, consisting of horses, mules, wagons and harness, will take place at Lexington on the 26th instant.

THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.—We are pleased to see that J. J. Bruner, Esq., has revived the *Watchman*. It takes the place of the Weekly *Union Banner*.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.—Maj. J. A. Englehard has become editor and joint proprietor of this valuable journal, under the firm of Englehard and Price.

Governor's Council.

The Council convened last week in the Executive Office. Messrs. W. A. Wright, Wm. Eaton, jr., C. J. Cowles and H. A. Lemly, being present. Mr. Wright was chosen President of the Council.

The Council advised the convening of the Legislature on the 18th of the present month, and the Governor issues his proclamation accordingly, which appears in to-day's issue.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

Congress having adjourned over the holidays, convened to-day according to adjournment.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner introduced petitions from colored people of Alabama and Mississippi, the former asking Congress to secure their freedom to them, the latter asking the right of suffrage. Also petitions from the colored people of Colorado, protesting against the recognition of that State on account of radical injustice to them in the State Constitution.

Mr. Williams introduced a joint resolution proposing to amend the Constitution by providing that Congress shall never have power to appropriate money for payment to any person, on account of the emancipation of slavery in the United States.

Mr. Trumbull introduced a bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedman's Bureau.

HOUSE.—Mr. Spaulding, of Ohio, made a speech contending that Congress alone has power to give vitality to the South, and requiring new guarantees as a basis of representation. Congress adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1866.

The Congressional Committee on reconstruction held a meeting to-day, and appointed Senators Fessenden and Johnson and Representative Washburne, (of Ill.,) to wait on the President, with whom they had an hour's interview.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.

SENATE.—No business of importance transacted to-day. Session lasted only half an hour.

HOUSE.—Mr. Williams offered a resolution which was passed, that, in order to maintain the national authority and protect loyal citizens of the seceding States, the military authority should not be withdrawn from the States, until Congress shall deem their presence unnecessary.

Mr. Latham, of West Virginia, made a speech, arguing that the rebellion was limited by State lines, that its authority was extended only so far as its power could carry it. He therefore protested against the dogma that the States were out of the Union. He would require representatives from the South to take such oaths as those of a loyal constituency.

Shellaberry, of Ohio, argued that the Southern States, by disobedience to established law, placed themselves outside of the Union.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner offered a resolution to protect freedmen from being kidnapped and carried to Cuba and Brazil, there to be held in slavery. He read a letter from persons in Alabama, stating that this was being done, and remarked that Federal officers were among the guilty parties.

He moved that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to enquire whether any farther legislation is necessary to prevent a revival of the slave trade. Davis had said he had no doubt the Yankees would revive the traffic, if they thought they could make money.

The resolution was adopted.

HOUSE.—Mr. Verhees made a speech, endorsing the President's reconstruction policy, and combating the views of Stevens that the Southern States, by war, had ceased to be members of the Union. He contended that obedience to the laws was the only guarantee necessary for Southern representation.

He expressed himself against the doctrine of protection to domestic manufactures.

Bingham replied declaring the sentiments Mr. V. uttered to be such as kept alive rebellion, and asserting that the President was in accord with Congress.

The President transmitted reports in response to the resolution of the House relative to Mexican affairs. They embody much diplomatic correspondence, and are mainly to the effect of an indisposition, on the part of the United States, to recognize any other government in Mexico, except the Republic presided over by Juarez, with which we have so long been on terms of amity and friendship.

We have Washington dates up to the 10th, containing nothing of much importance. No improvement in the radical element.

The road from the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz is lined on each side with corpses. Every guerilla is hung as soon as caught; and the mere fact of a man's having a suspicious appearance is sufficient to cause his summary execution.

The records of the Treasury Department show that, during the last two years, the Government has realized from the sales of confiscated and abandoned cotton, sugar, &c., in the State of Mississippi, over six millions of dollars.

The cattle plague has wrought such ravages in England that Parisian butchers are now supplying the English with beef cheaper than they can buy it of their own tradesmen.

The trial of G. B. Lamar, charged with an attempt to bribe the United States Treasury agent having charge of cotton, was commenced at Savannah on the 26th ult.

Wade Hampton's departure for his Mississippi plantation, taking with him a large number of freedmen as laborers, is the subject of very flattering comment in Washington.

President Johnson's Message was received in Paris with feelings of relief and gratification, especially that part of it relative to foreign affairs.

NEW YORK, January 4.—The Fenian Congress and Senate are still wrangling without approaching a settlement of difficulties.

A Proclamation.

By His Excellency, Jonathan Worth, Governor of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, I, JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of North Carolina, with the concurrence and advice of the Council of State, do deem it absolutely necessary that the General Assembly of this State be convened before the time appointed for its meeting:

Now, therefore, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, notifying and requesting the members of the General Assembly of North Carolina to meet in special session, at the Capitol, in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday the 18th day of this month.

Given under my hand, and affixed by the great seal of the State, at office, in Raleigh, this the 3rd day of January A. D. 1866, and in the year of our independence the ninetieth.

{L. S.}

By the Governor:

JONATHAN WORTH.

WM. H. BAGLEY, Priv. Sec.

☞ All the daily papers in the State copy three times, and weeklies twice, and send bills to the Executive office.

For the Press.

White Labor in the South.

A communication in one of the leading daily papers of this State, on the above subject, attracted our attention a short time since, mainly from the bright and glowing future which the writer portrayed as being the destiny of the South and especially of North Carolina.

After sketching in a masterly manner the growth, prosperity and wealth of some of the Western and North-western States, the declaration was made that this unparalleled increase in everything constituting a great people, was due to the fact that the "blighting curse of slavery," had never existed in those States; and the further assertion made, that *now*, since North Carolina had been freed from this hinderance to her successful progress, she would, without fail, soon take rapid strides in the road to true greatness.

While we can but wish and hope that this conjecture will be fully realized, we must confess, that at present, not even the faintest glimmerings of this reviving light can be descried. Neither do "the signs of the times" indicate a career of such eminent greatness, as being in store for North Carolina, or any other of her Southern sister States.

The argument that slavery was the clog that impeded all progress in North Carolina and the South, will not hold good when a comparison is made between the Southern States and some of the free States. Neither is it so, or likely to be true, that now, since free and white labor has a teeming field to enter upon, and a fair contest in creating wealth, (for labor is both capital and wealth,) we shall soon see white labor seeking a place among us.

Would that such an influx of wealth was flowing upon us, but unfortunately the reverse is the case; for untold numbers have been, and are still flocking to more outlying if not in reality more desirable portions of the country.

The noted fertility and natural as well as artificial means of communication, enjoyed by the vast regions of the West, are far superior to the same portions of our country situated on the Atlantic, or possessed by the more Eastern gulf States; and so long as these superior advantages exist, that long will the tide of wealth and progress continue in their favor. Labor too, especially white labor, will find a more congenial clime, a speedier and assured return, in those portions of the country, than in the older and more exhausted sections, such as North Carolina and the South generally may be said to constitute.

It may also be mentioned that it is extremely doubtful if white labor can be employed with success in the cultivation of the crops, peculiarly the products of the South. We have often seen the assertion that it could not, and that the African race alone, could, without detriment to life and health, cultivate those portions of the South that have hitherto been devoted to the raising of cotton, rice and sugar. And while North Carolina is in a great measure exempt from this last named obstruction to the introduction of white labor, we have yet to see the first movement, of any consequence, towards supplying the State with this species of wealth. We are therefore forced to the conclusion that until we of the South can present inducements equal or superior to our Western brethren, there will be no marked change for the better, in the progress of our State, or of others similarly situated.

This is the light in which we view the matter, and ardently as we desire it to be otherwise, we cannot, with the present indications before us, hold forth to your readers, or pass unnoticed, what we conceive to be erroneous ideas upon subjects affecting the present or future welfare of our people. B.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.—A conflict of authority between the civil and military authorities has occurred at Danbridge, Tennessee. A party of soldiers, who killed the guerrilla Thornhill under orders some months ago, were indicted before Judge Swan, in the circuit court of Jefferson county, and by him committed to prison. An order for their release, issued by General Thomas, was disregarded, and the force sent to execute the order captured by the sheriff with a posse *comitatus* and imprisoned, General Stoneman sent two one hundred men to relieve the prisoners and arrest all who resisted Gen. Thomas' order, including the judge and sheriff. The town is now held in military possession.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad gives warning of payment of 7,000 persons.

Later from Europe—The Relations of France to Maximilian

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The Mexican Ministers, last October, called the attention of the Government to the decree of Maximilian by which every person in Mexico found armed without license from him should be put to death, and at the same time furnished proof that this tyrannical decree had been put into execution in case of several distinguished Liberal generals and a number of other officers.

Secretary Seward, last November, brought these facts to the auention of the French Government, speaking of the decree as contrary to the law of nations relative to prisoners of war.

The French Government has responded that it is not responsible for Maximilian, who is as amenable to the United States as to any other Government for a violation of such rights.

Secretary Seward's "recreation" trip to Vera Cruz, the heavy reduction in the number of our forces on the Rio Grande, and the virtual removal of General Weitzel for winking at proceedings against the Imperialists that would certainly have drifted us into a war, are highly significant just at this particular juncture, portraying, as they do, an almost unmistakable taking of the Empire by the hand at no distant day. There is a report that Santa Anna will be among those visited by Mr. Seward. I made the inquiry this morning about the Liberal loan, and was informed by one of the sub agents that it dragged heavily, despite the golden promises which it contained. There is no doubt that the loan is an utter failure.

MARRIED:

In Bethlehem, Pa., on December 19th 1865, by Rev. E de Schweinitz, Mr. WILLIAM A. REICH to Miss MARY L. KITCHEL, both of Salem, N. C.

New Advertisements.

FRESH ARRIVALS!

THE subscribers are now receiving, and are expecting to receive another lot of

NEW GOODS,

among which is a respectable assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

from the smallest infant's to the largest ladies' and gent's shoes.

A good lot of
HEMLOCK LEATHER,
HATS AND CAPS.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,
DYE STUFFS,
PAINTS AND OILS.
WINDOW GLASS,
A LOT OF EXTRA 4-4 SHEETING

CROCKERY WARE,

EMBRACING PLATES CUPS & SAUCERS, DISHES, &c.

A good assortment of homemade
CROCKS. DISHES, &c.
Also a lot of STONE JARS, CROCKS, &c.

HARDWARE,

comprising AXES, a good lot of PAD & DOOR LOCKS, SCREWS, POCKET KNIVES, KNIVES AND FORKS, NAILS.
A nice lot of Northern POTS, OVENS, LIDS, &c.
COFFEE, SUGAR, POWDER,
SHOT, LEAD AND CAPS

We have also in Store an assortment of

CLOTHING,

which we will sell cheap.

MANUFACTURED AND SMOKING TOBACCO.

Any person in want of a 7 octave PIANO can be accommodated on reasonable terms.

We return our thanks to our friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and hope by renewed exertions to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ We invite the public to call and see us.

We wish those of our friends who owe us, to please not forget to call and pay up, as we must have money.

CORN, WHEAT, BEES-WAX,
FLAX SEED, FEATHERS, &c.,

taken in exchange for goods, or in payment of debts.

HEIDENHEIMER & BRO.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 13, 1866. 22-1m

Olin High School.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday (the 15th of January, 1866, and continue twenty weeks.

TERMS PER SESSION:

Junior Class,	$10 00
Intermediate Class,	12 00
Senior,	15 00
Latin, Greek, and French, each,	5 00
Music on the Piano and Guitar, each,	20 00
Other Ornamental branches at Professor's charges.	
Contingent fee, fuel, &c., extra,	1 00

Good board can be had in the village at $12 per month, including washing and lights.

The above prices to be paid in specie or its equivalent in currency or produce at market rates.

Payments.—One half *in advance*, and the balance at the close of the Session.

For further particulars, send for circular.

JAMES SOUTHGATE, Principal.

January 13, 1866. 22-1m

Save Money.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES THIS OCCASion to return his thanks to his former friends and customers for the liberal patronage received for the past years, and desires to call the attention (of the many persons who owe him,) to the importance of an early settlement, since the firm has been changed to Hege Brothers, and the time of year has come for settlement.

From the fact that the most of us have lost considerable on account of the late unfortunate war, he will not be very particular in charging interest if settlements be made during the present month.

☞ Corn, Wheat, and country produce generally taken in payment of debts.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem, Jan. 13th, 1866. 22 1m

Mules for Sale.

SOME FIVE OR SIX GOOD MULES FOR Sale or Swapping on good terms.

Apply to E. T. CLEMMONS.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 13th, 1866. 22-1t

State of North-Carolina,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, January 8th, 1866.

To the Sheriffs of North Carolina.

A REPORT HAS GAINED EXTENSIVE circulation that the collection of the whole or a part of the tax levied by the Convention has been enjoined by military command.

After correspondence by Gov. Worth with the President and Major General T. H. Ruger, commanding the Department of North Carolina, all interference with such collection by military officers has been ordered by Gen. Ruger to be discontinued.

Parties desiring to contest the validity of the Convention Ordinance must appeal to the civil courts.

The Sheriffs will proceed to collect the taxes under the Ordinance with as little delay as possible.

KEMP P. BATTLE.
Public Treasurer.

☞ All papers in the State copy one time.

IMPORTANT SALE OF TOLL HOUSES, TOLL BRIDGE, LUMBER, &c.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, in general meeting, at Fayetteville, N. C., December 20th, 1865, I am authorized to sell the Toll Houses and other property of the Company.

I hereby give notice that I will sell at Public Auction, at the places of location, the following property, to wit:

Toll House at Fayetteville,	Monday, January	15
" " " Little River,	Tuesday, "	16
" " " Round Top,	" "	16
" " " 33 mile Stat'n,	Wednesday"	17
" " " Underwood's, on Deep River Branch,	Thursday, Jan'y	18
Toll Bridge on Deep River Branch	" "	18
Toll House at Carthage	" Friday "	19
" " Bear Creek	" Saturday"	20
" " Page's Station	" " "	20
" " Ashboro'	" Monday "	22

Also 50 or 60,000 feet of seasoned Timber at the 28 mile station on Wednesday the 17th, at 10 A. M. Hours of sale, 11 o'clock A. M., *except when two sales occur in one day*, then the *first sale at 10 o'clock A. M., and the second at 3 o'clock P. M.* Terms, cash, in national currency.

THOS C. FULLER,
Commissioner.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 1st 1866. 2t

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C., January 1st, 1866.

Junius J. Alberty,	Miss Amanda Miller,
Wm. Butler,	Wm. T. Moore,
J D Bodenhamer,	H. R. McKinny,
Nathan Lamb or John Branson,	J. J. Marshall, R. F. Moyer,
Joseph W Carson,	Richard Montgomery,
M C Crews,	H. W. Marshall,
John Clodfelter,	Solomon Miller,
Jesse Coffer,	Thomas E. North,
Miss L. E. Clodfelter	William Oaks,
Robert F Charles,	Mrs Rebecca Pranswelt,
Mariah Dean,	Isaac Pigg,
Miss Francis S Davis,	Martha Pitts,
Dorothy Frazier,	Sarah Ring,
Thomas or James Falp,	Mrs. Lucetta Ridings,
Robert Gourley,	Mrs Elizabeth E Reamey
Miss Poulina E Grubbs,	Miss Elizabeth Sheets,
Hardin Haizlip,	Maggie Springs,
Joel Hill	Miss Sarah J. Swaim,
Joshua Hitchcock,	Andrew Snipes,
Miss Phebe Hitchcock,	Miss Paulina Smith,
Jordan Huff,	Henry Steel,
H C Hedgcock,	Philip Sink,
P L Hunt,	James Thomas,
Isham H Kennedy,	P. H. Transue,
Moses Lawson,	Martin Westmoreland, 3
Miss Julia Long,	Josyan W Wilkes, 2
Robert Linville,	Capt R E Wilson,
John Long,	John M Westmoreland,
Thomas Long,	N G Westmoreland,
J. T. Matthews,	Mary G Wright.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st., 1866.

Just Received

A CHOICE selection of SHEET MUSIC, both vocal and instrumental. Also
MUSIC BOOKS, MUSIC PAPER,
and PORT FOLIOS,
the last being a very nice article for presents.

For sale by

E. W. LINEBACK.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 23, 1865. 1m-pd

Clock Repairing!

The undersigned is prepared to clean and repair CLOCKS at short notice.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. E. WELFARE.

Salem, N. C., Dec'r 16th, 1865. 19 3m

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with

J. L. FULKERSON.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with

J. L. FULKERSON.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

THIS COMPANY chartered by the State of Virginia, and organized with

JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,

AS ITS PRESIDENT,

has opened an agency at

HIGH POINT,

and is now prepared to do a

General Express Business,

in the transportation of
Freight,
Currency,
Gold,
and Valuables,

of every description, between High Point and the following cities and towns:

New York,	Philadelphia,
Boston,	Baltimore,
Washington,	Georgetown,
Alexandria,	Lynchburg,
Staunton,	Richmond,
Greensborough,	Petersburg,
Danville,	Norfolk,
Raleigh,	Wilmington,
Weldon,	Goldsborough,
New Berne,	Knoxville,
Bristol, Tenn.	Morganton,
Winsboro', S. C.,	Charleston, S. C.
Fredericksburg, Va.,	Tarboro, N. C.

and accessible points in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, and Way Stations on the following named Railroads:

Baltimore and Ohio,
Orange and Alexandria,
Virginia and Tennessee,
Virginia Central,
Petersburg and Weldon,
Richmond and Danville,
Petersburg and Lynchburg,
Raleigh and Gaston,
North Carolina Central,
Wilmington and Weldon,
Atlantic and North Carolina,
Charlotte and South Carolina,
Western N. Carolina.
Western Division Wilmington C. & R. R.

As the line of Railroads is opened, they will extend their business to all points in the South, in addition to those named.

The company has also such favorable contracts with Steamer Lines from all Northern ports to those of the South, as will enable it to deliver goods at all inland points at rates below the usual charges. The Tariff of charges will be based upon a fair business per centage above the cost of transportation, without being onerous or oppressive; nor will it be made less than the cost of transportation, with the view to break down or drive off any rival, to advance to oppressive and unnecessary high rates. Upon this basis the company solicits public patronage.

W. G. BARBEE,
Agent, High Point.

Jan. 6,-21-3m.

TOURNAMENT!

ON THURSDAY, January 25th 1866, a Tournament will be held at Salem, N. C., in which all Knights of good standing are requested to participate.

The following will be the order of proceedings observed on the occasion.

Procession of the Knights headed by the Band.

At 10 o'clock A. M., the Tournament.

Crowning of the Queen of Love and Beauty with the Maids of Honor.

After which the Knights, in procession, will escort the Queen of Love and Beauty, attended by her Maids to the party rooms.

New Family Grocery.

FLOUR, MEAL, FEED,
BACON, LARD, BUTTER,
CHEESE, FISH, SARDINES,
CRACKERS, COFFEE, SUGAR,
SPICES, CANDIES, and all articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Provision Store.

Will buy Flour Grain, Potatoes, Butter, &c., at market prices for Barter or Cash.

A fresh supply of good "Carolina Belle" snuff in store and for sale by

H. D. LOTT.

Salem, Nov. 25th, 1865. 15-3m

A REFINED TASTE would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM*, which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S
Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs*, "by the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary, and Graceful Figures*, of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED, from the subscriber, on the 29th of December 1865, FIVE SHOATS, one a barrow, the other four sows, supposed to weigh about 70 pounds each, marked with a crop off both ears and a split in the left. Three of them are white and black spotted, and two entirely white.

I will pay the above reward for any information enabling me to recover them, and as they may become separated I will pay one dollar a head for those I may recover.

D. H. STARBUCK.

Jan. 2 1866. tf

Bank Notes and Specie Bought!

As I pay a regular Broker's tax, I will buy and sell all kinds of BANK NOTES, GOLD and SILVER.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1866.

Metropolitan Enterprise.

GREAT GIFT SALE

OF THE

NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE Jewelers' Association.

Capital $1,000,000

Depot, 127 Broadway.

An immense stock of Pianos, Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be sold for all you see what you will receive.

CERTIFICATES, naming each article and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents, five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty five for $10; and one hundred for $15.

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to pay the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, a Piano, Sewing Machine, or any set of Jewelry on our list, for $1; and in no case can they get less than One Dollar's worth, as there are no blanks.

Splendid List of Articles

All to be sold for one dollar each.

50	Superior Grand Piano Fortes,	$300	to	$1,200
100	Splendid 7-Octave Pianos,	400	to	800
150	Melodeons, the best made,	100	to	200
175	First-class Sewing Machines,	50	to	150
250	Solid Silver Dining Sets,	75	to	300
500	Silver Salvers and Urns,	50	to	250
200	Solid Silver Tea Sets,	50	to	300
200	Gold Hunting Watches,	50	to	200
250	Ladies' Enami'd Gold Watches,	50	to	200
500	Gents Hunting Silver Watches	35	to	100
500	Open face Silver Watches,	25	to	60
250	Diamond Rings,	50	to	100
1000	Solid Silver Card Cases,	15	to	25
2000	Silver Salt Stands,	6	to	12
3000	Silver Egg Stands	18	to	40
2000	Silver Ice Pitchers,	25	to	50
50,000	Sets Silver Tea Spoons,	5	to	15
10,000	Sets Silver Table Spoons	8	to	25
10,000	Sets Silver Knives and Forks	10	to	30
5000	Paire Silver Napkin Rings	5	to	20
1000	Doz Silver Nut Picks,	12	to	25
6000	Silver Cake, Pie and Fruit Knives	5	to	15
10,000	Engravings, Rosewood Frames,	5	to	25
6000	Engravings, Gilt Frames	6	to	30
6000	Large Photographs, in Frames	5	to	25
1000	Fine Oil Paintings	25	to	100
2000	China Vases and Mantel Ornam'ts,	6	to	10
6000	Fine 6 blade Pocket Knives,	5	to	10
3000	Ivory and Pearl Back Combs	10	to	25
5000	Ivory and Gold headed Canes	5	to	25
3000	Toilet Sets, Perfumery, etc.	5	to	15
6000	Ladies' Trav'g Bags and Portm's	3	to	20
2000	Ivory and Sandal Wood Fans	5	to	50
3000	Photograph Albums, all sizes	5	to	30
2000	Gold Vest, and Neck Chains	15	to	30
2000	Gold Oval Band Bracelets	5	to	10
5000	Chased Gold Bracelets	6	to	12
2000	Chatelaine and Guard Chains,	5	to	25
7000	Solitaire and Gold Brooches	5	to	10
2000	Lava and Florentine Brooches	4	to	10
5000	Coral, Opal and Emerald Brooches,	4	to	10
5000	Mosaic, Jet and Lava Ear Drops,	4	to	10
7500	Coral Emerald Ear Drops,	3	to	8
500	California Diamond Breast Pins,	3	to	10
3000	Sets of Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, studs, etc.	3	to	11
3000	Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc.,	3	to	8
10,000	Lockets, double glass,	3	to	5
5000	Lockets for Miniatures,	5	to	10
3000	Gold Toothpicks, Crosses, &c.,	3	to	8
5000	Plain Gold Rings,	4	to	10
5000	Chased Gold Rings,	4	to	10
0,000	Shield and Signet Rings,	3	to	10
10,000	California Diamond Rings,	2	to	20
7500	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Jet,	5	to	10
5000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Coral,	8	to	21
5000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Onyx,	10	to	15
5000	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Lava,	12	to	20
2500	Sets Ladies' Jewelry, Mosaic,	20	to	30
10,000	Gold Pens, with Silver Holders,	5	to	10
5000	Gold Pens, with Gold Holders,	6	to	12

Agents are wanted in every town in the country; every person can make $10 a day, selling our Certificates in the greatest sale of Jewelry ever known.

Send 25 cents for a certificate, which will inform you what you can obtain for $1. At the same time get our circular, containing full list and particulars; also *Terms to Agents.*

Address, JAMES HUTCHINSON & CO.

Jan. 6, 1866. 21-3m

Photograph Gallery!

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salem, and the public generally, that he is prepared to take AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS, in a superior style at his

Old Stand on Main Street.

He flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. Call and see specimens.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, of various styles and prices, suitable for holiday presents for sale.

A. E. WELFARE.

Salem, N. C. Dec'r 16th 1865. 19 3m

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY

Repaired promptly and

WARRANTED.

—ALSO—

WATCHES & JEWELRY FOR SALE.

EVERY THING CASH DOWN AT

F. W. LEINBACH'S

JEWELRY STORE.

WANTED

A tenant for 70 or 80 acres good bottom land. None need apply without best recommendations.

S. F. PATTERSON,
Caldwell Co., N. C.

Jan. 5, 1866.

Wanted.

A good HOSTLER. Liberal wages offered.

For particulars apply to

JOS WILLIAMS,
Panther Creek, Yadkin Co., N. C.

Dec'r. 16th 1865. tf

Fresh Arrivals of Goods,

ABOUT TWICE A WEEK,
BY EXPRESS,
FROM NEW YORK & PHILAELPHIA,
AND PRICES COMING DOWN.

at E. A. VOGLER'S.

J. L. Fulkerson's Column.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW GOODS

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,

SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage I received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season, and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured DeLaines, plain and figured Poplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Cloaking Cloths and Shawls, Gray and Fancy Colored Sack Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Blankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & X Muslins, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Col'd Cambrics assorted, White & Col'd Paper Cambrics, Bird's Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-wove and stitched Bosoms, Gent's Ready made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladie's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barage and Silk Veils, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Plush-lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and Trimmings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons. Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of SATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pencils, Pens, &c., &c.,

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots,

as well as the cheap and heavy Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies' and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's sizes up to the largest extra size women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c. &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES,

In the **HARDWARE** line will be found Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meal Sieves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle-Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Currycombs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL, consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, BLISTER STEEL, SHEAR STEEL and CAST STEEL.

OF GROCERIES

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio Coffee, Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Ess. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon; Starch, Soda, CHEESE and Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps. LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as fine FRENCH CREAM CANDIES

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum, Extract of Logwood, Ven. Red, Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, Citrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Laudanum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tarter.—Also Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, QUININE, &c., &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice article of common pale Soap, in one pound lumps, Matches, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article of

FINE COGNIAC BRANDY,
AND PORT WINE,

for medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards, Baskets and Chairs, Clothes-pins, Wood Spoons, Cocoa Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick,

SHOE FINDINGS,

such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of **Leather,** which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morrocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL **BARTER** FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash. Let all the boys go at trapping; for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., Dec, 16th, 1865. 19-tf

NEW GOODS

AT THE

Salem Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE SALEM DRUG Store, a good assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES, KEROSINE OIL AND LAMPS,

&C., &C., &C.,

to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

A. T. ZEVELY.

September 30. 1865. 8-tf

J. E. & S. T. MICKEY

DESIRE to inform the public that they are still engaged in the

WHOLESALE and RETAIL

TIN BUSINESS.

STOVES, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c., constantly kept on hand.

All kinds of Job Work and Repairing done at short notice.

They have also on hand the largest stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

in this market. Also

HATS, CAPS, CROCKERY WARE, AND NOTIONS.

☞ Beeswax, Tallow, CORN, Flax-Seed, and all kinds of Country produce taken in exchange.

☞ Highest market price paid for all kinds of FURS.

Salem, N. C., October 19th, 1865. 11-tf.

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1865.

Benton Binkly, Administrator of Daniel Stoltz, deceased, vs. Philip Stoltz and others. Petition to sell land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Philip Stoltz, James Stoltz, William Stoltz, Johnson Stoltz, Elijah Spainhour, Rebecca Spainhour, George Miller and Wife Anna, Jos. McBride and wife Nancy, are non residents of this State:

It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the People's Press, published in Salem, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Philip Stoltz, James Stoltz, William Stoltz, Johnson Stoltz, Elijah Spainhour, Rebecca Spainhour, George Miller and wife Anna, Jos. McBride and wife Nancy, to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court house in Winston, on the first Monday in March next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted.

Witness H A Morris, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of Dec 1865

H A MORRIS, C. C. C.

By C L BANNER, D. C.

Winston Dec. 12th, 1865.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER, SALEM, N. C.,

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his purchases made some months ago, he has now spent some time in PHILADELHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices as will be bound to give satisfaction.

CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Calicoes, DeLaines, Merinos, Plaids, Poplins, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosier Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlewick, Stationery, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Tape, Thread, Collars, Neckties, Head Nets Pens, Pencils, Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' common Wool Hats, fine fur Fashionabl Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Brogans to the finest, fanciest Ladies' Balmorals.

CROCKERY WARE,

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappi Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper boxes, and a varied assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE.

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Tea-kettles, Currycombs, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Cast-steel &c. Also a lot of Whittemore's No. 10. COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some five years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting-box out.

GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines!

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annetto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown, Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tarter, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulpher, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., &c. An assortment of

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES such as Wrights and Moffatt's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

☞ Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale,

FORD'S PHOSPHATE OR FERTILIZER,

An improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c. &c, containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvements of the land, and is confidently recommended to bring large crops and to be tried side by side with any other fertilizer, even Peruvian Guano. Sold by the Bag or Ton.

LOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &C.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure at a very few days' notice.

BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the beforenamed articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS, and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally I would say, GIVE ME A CALL, and I know you will trade. I have not gone into business here only for a few days, my lot is with you,—here I have been raised, and you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend, by honest dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received.—Thankful for past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones.—Call and see me.

Salem, N. C., October, 1865. E. A. VOGLER. tf

AARON STRETCH. JOSEPH S. BENNETT.

Stretch, Bennett & Co.

(Successors to Peter T. Wright & Co.)

Wholesale Druggists,

No. 609, Market Street,

Sept. 23, 1865—1y.4m. PHILADELPHIA.

Bank Notes Bought.

I WILL buy Bank Notes on the North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia Banks,—and will also buy Specie. E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Sept. 2, 1865.—tf.

BLUM'S ALMANACS FOR 1866.

JUST published, Blum's popular Almanac for 1866, containing the usual astronomical calculations, and much interesting reading matter,—full 36 pages.

Wagon For Sale.

A GOOD ONE-HORSE WAGON FOR SALE or CORN. Enquire

11::tf. AT THIS OFFICE.

Flaxseed Wanted.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED bushels of Flaxseed wanted, for which I will give Linseed Oil at the rate of one gallon of oil for one bushel of seed. W. H. JONES,

White Road, Forsyth Co., N. C.

Oct. 28, '65 12-1m.

COPY BOOKS, PASS-BOOKS, at this Office.

$25 REWARD.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, on Monday night the 16th instant, a large black mare mule. She had a white spot on her left hip, and one near the root of her tail. She is rubbed on her right fore foot from haltering her to pick, and she is "touchy" on the top of her head. A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid to any person that will deliver the said mule to me at Liberty, Forsyth Co., N. C., or furnish me with information that will lead to her recovery.

ISAAC TISE.

October 20, 1865. 11-1m

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUGAR, COFFEE AND MOLASSES,

No. 6, North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.

Consignments of Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Domestics, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Flour and other Country Produce are solicited.

When desired, produce will be shipped to our correspondents in Europe or the Northern cities, and liberal cash advances made thereon.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept 30, 1865. 13—6m.

For Sale,

TWO GOOD MULES, well broken to harness and a good yoke of OXEN and OX-WAGON for sale for cash or on credit, by

D. H. STAFFORD.

Salem, Nov. 14, 1865 24-3